

**SECTION 1.**

# **Population, Family, and Neighborhood**

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**Child Population  
Characteristics**

**Family Structure**

**Neighborhoods**

**SECTION 1. POPULATION, FAMILY, & NEIGHBORHOOD**

**Population**

**Family Structure**

**Neighborhoods**

## PF 1.1 Number of Children in the United States

The demographic composition of the population has implications for the allocation of goods and services. This includes decisions about devoting resources to schools, child care, care for the elderly, and specific types of health care. As the number of children in the dependent population increases, more resources need to be provided for the services they require, such as immunizations and public education.

In 2000, there were 72.0 million children under age 18 in the United States (Table PF 1.1). This number is expected to increase to 83.2 million by 2030. The total number of children under age 18 has increased by 52 percent since 1950. Most of that increase occurred during the “baby boom” years of the 1950s and early 1960s, when record numbers of children were born in these prosperous post-World War II years. During the 1970s and 1980s, the number of children initially declined and then grew slowly. Beginning in 1990, the rate of growth in the number of children increased, although not as rapidly as during the baby boom. These trends gave rise to the terms “baby bust” or “birth dearth,” and “echo baby boom” (Figure PF 1.1).

In 2000, there were approximately equal numbers of children—between 23 and 25 million—in each age group under age 6, 6 to 11, and 12 to 17 years of age. In 1950 and 1960, there were more children under age 6 than there were ages 6 to 11 or 12 to 17, reflecting the large number of babies being born during these years.

**Table PF 1.1**

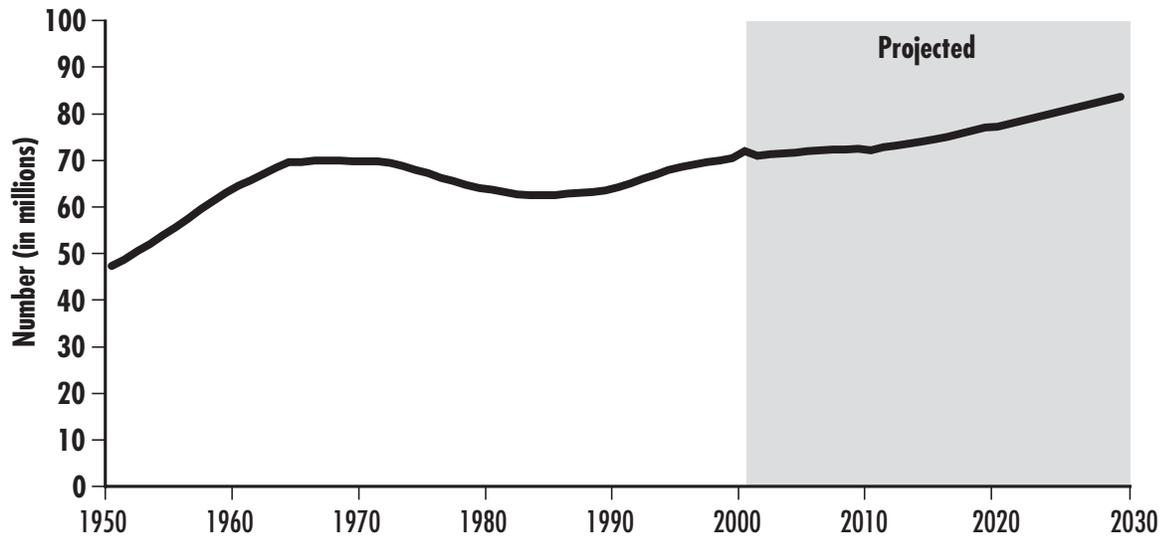
**Number of children under age 18, by age: Selected years, 1950-2000, and projected, 2010-2030**

							Projected		
	1950	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000	2010	2020	2030
<b>All children (in millions)</b>	47.3	64.5	69.8	63.7	64.2	72.0	72.1	77.2	83.2
Under age 6	19.1	24.3	20.9	19.6	22.5	23.6	24.0	26.3	27.8
Ages 6-11	15.3	21.8	24.6	20.8	21.6	24.8	23.4	25.6	27.5
Ages 12-17	12.9	18.4	24.3	23.3	20.1	23.7	24.6	25.2	27.9

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau (2001). *Current Population Reports*, P-20(537); U.S. Census Bureau (2000). *Methodology and Assumptions for the Population Projections of the United States: 1999-2100. Population Division Working Paper*, 38; U.S. Census Bureau (1996). *Current Population Reports*, P-25(1130); U.S. Census Bureau (1982). *Current Population Reports*, P-25(917); U.S. Census Bureau (1974). *Current Population Reports*, P-25(519); U.S. Census Bureau (1965). *Current Population Reports*, P-25(311).

**Figure PF 1.1**

Number of children under age 18: 1950-2000, and projected, 2010-2030



Sources: U.S. Census Bureau (2001). *Current Population Reports*, P-20(537); U.S. Census Bureau (2000). *Methodology and Assumptions for the Population Projections of the United States: 1999-2100*. *Population Division Working Paper*, 38; U.S. Census Bureau (1996). *Current Population Reports*, P-25(1130); U.S. Census Bureau (1982). *Current Population Reports*, P-25(917); U.S. Census Bureau (1974). *Current Population Reports*, P-25(519); U.S. Census Bureau (1965). *Current Population Reports*, P-25(311).

## PF 1.2 Children as a Percentage of the Total Population

Though children represent a smaller proportion of the population today than they did in 1950, they are still a substantial segment of the United States population and will remain so in the coming decades. In 2000, children under age 18 made up 26 percent of the population, down from 36 percent in 1960 at the end of the baby boom (Table PF 1.2).

Projections by the U.S. Census Bureau predict that this proportion will drop further—to 24 percent—by the year 2010 and will remain at that level through 2030.

In contrast, the proportion of the population ages 65 and older has increased from 8 percent in 1950 to 12 percent in 2000. That percentage is projected to increase to 20 percent by the year 2030 (Figure PF 1.2).

Together, children and senior citizens make up the dependent population, that is, those persons considered economically inactive because of their age. Children’s share of the dependent population fell from 79 percent in 1960 to 67 percent in 1990, and has remained unchanged since then. That percentage is projected to continue to decline to 54 percent by the year 2030.

**Table PF 1.2**

**Persons in selected age groups as a percentage of the total U.S. population and children under age 18 as a percentage of the dependent population: Selected years, 1950-2000 and projected, 2010-2030**

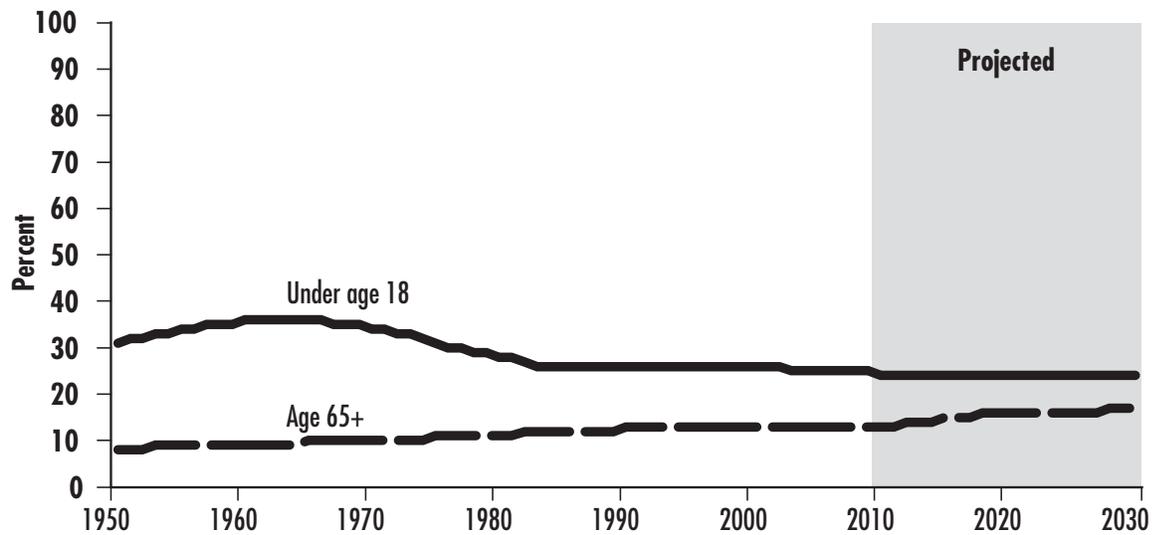
	1950	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000	Projected		
							2010	2020	2030
<b>Percent of total population</b>									
Ages 0-17	31	36	34	28	26	26	24	24	24
Ages 18-64	61	55	56	61	62	62	63	60	56
Ages 65 and over	8	9	10	11	13	12	13	17	20
<b>Percent of dependent population<sup>a</sup></b>									
Ages 0-17	79	79	78	71	67	67	64	59	54

<sup>a</sup> The dependent population includes all persons ages 17 and younger, and 65 and older.

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau (1982). *Current Population Reports*, P-25(917); U.S. Census Bureau (1974). *Current Population Reports*, P-25(519); U.S. Census Bureau (1965). *Current Population Reports*, P-25(311); U.S. Census, Unpublished National Estimates; U.S. Census Bureau (2000). *Methodology and Assumptions for the Population Projections of the United States: 1999-2100. Population Division Working Paper*, 38.

**Figure PF 1.2**

Children under age 18 and adults ages 65 and over as a percentage of the U.S. population:  
1950-2000, and projected, 2010-2030



Sources: U.S. Census Bureau (2000). *Methodology and Assumptions for the Population Projections of the United States: 1999-2100*. Population Division Working Paper, 38; U.S. Census Bureau (1982). *Current Population Reports*, P-25(917); U.S. Census Bureau (1974). *Current Population Reports*, P-25(519); U.S. Census Bureau (1965). *Current Population Reports*, P-25(311); U.S. Census Bureau. Special tabulations of *Current Population Surveys*. Unpublished work.

### PF 1.3 Racial and Ethnic Composition of the Child Population

Increasing racial and ethnic diversity has changed the demographic makeup of the United States significantly since 1980, and projections through the year 2030 show continued diversification.

As recently as 1980, White, non-Hispanic children constituted 74 percent, nearly three-quarters, of the child population. A 20-percentage-point decrease is predicted through 2030, which indicates the same group will represent just 53 percent of the total child population (Table PF 1.3).

While the Black, non-Hispanic population has remained steady at 15 percent of the child population between 1980 and 2000, the Hispanic child population has doubled in size, growing from 5.7 million in 1980 to 11.4 million in 2000. Continued significant growth is predicted for the Hispanic child population which will nearly double its size to 21.5 million by 2030 (Figure PF 1.3).

The Asian and Pacific Islander child population has shown growth, increasing from 2 percent of the population to a projected 7 percent by 2030.

**Table PF 1.3**

**Number and percentage distribution of children under age 18, by race and Hispanic origin:<sup>a</sup>  
Selected years, 1980-2000, and projected, 2010-2030**

	Number (in millions)						Projected		
	1980	1990	1997	1998	1999	2000	2010	2020	2030
White, non-Hispanic	47.1	44.2	45.6	45.5	45.5	45.1	42.7	42.4	43.7
Black, non-Hispanic	9.3	9.5	10.2	10.2	10.2	10.2	11.3	12.2	11.3
Hispanic	5.7	7.9	10.4	10.7	11.1	11.4	13.7	17.2	21.5
Asian/Pacific Islander	1.1	2.0	2.7	2.8	2.9	3.0	4.0	5.0	5.9
American Indian/Alaska Native	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8
	Percentage of population						Projected		
	1980	1990	1997	1998	1999	2000	2010	2020	2030
White, non-Hispanic	74	69	66	65	65	64	59	55	53
Black, non-Hispanic	15	15	15	15	15	15	14	14	14
Hispanic	9	12	15	15	16	16	21	23	26
Asian/Pacific Islander	2	3	4	4	4	4	5	6	7
American Indian/Alaska Native	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

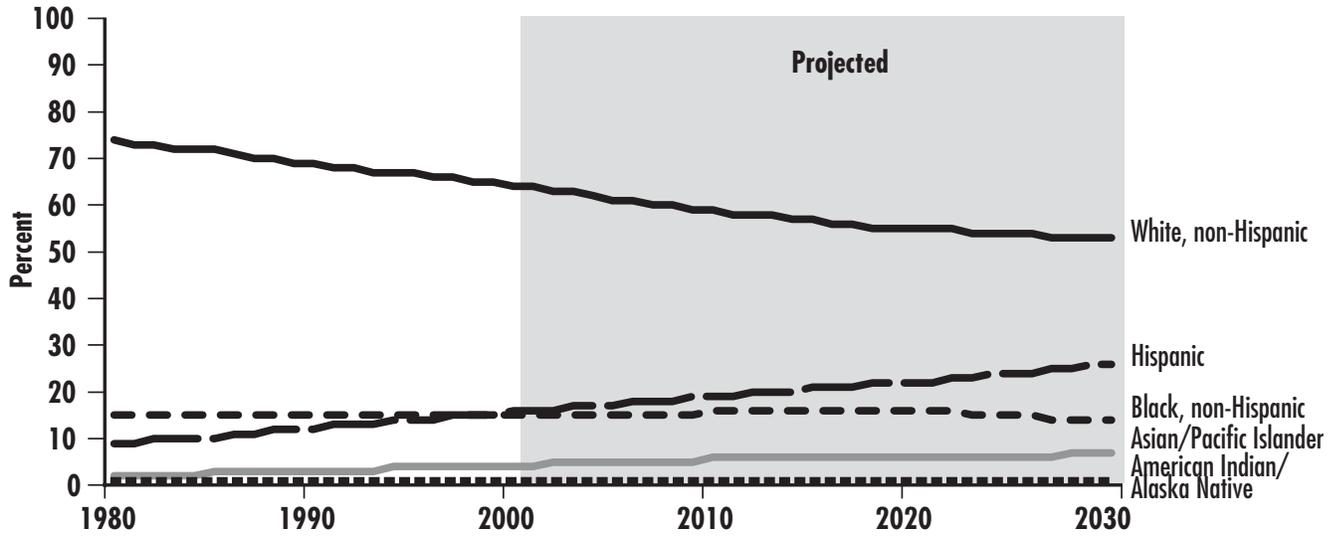
<sup>a</sup> Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau (2002). *Statistical Abstract of the United States: 2000*. Washington, DC: U.S. Census Bureau; Federal Interagency Forum on Child and Family Statistics (2002). *America's Children: Key National Indicators of Well-Being, 2002*. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office; U.S. Census Bureau (2001). *Current Population Reports, P-20(537)*; U.S. Census Bureau (2000). *Methodology and Assumptions for the Population Projections of the United States: 1999-2100. Population Division Working Paper, 38*; U.S. Census Bureau (1996). *Current Population Reports, P-25(1130)*; U.S. Census Bureau (1993). *Current Population Reports, P-25(1095)*.

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Figure PF 1.3

Percentage distribution of children under age 18, by race and Hispanic origin:<sup>a</sup> 1980-2000, and projected, 2010-2030



<sup>a</sup> Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Estimates for Whites, Blacks, Asian/Pacific Islanders, and American Indian/Alaska Natives exclude persons of Hispanic origin.

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau (2002). *Statistical Abstract of the United States: 2000*. Washington, DC: U.S. Census Bureau; Federal Interagency Forum on Child and Family Statistics (2002). *America's Children: Key National Indicators of Well-Being, 2002*. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office; U.S. Census Bureau (2001). *Current Population Reports*, P-20(537); U.S. Census Bureau (2000). *Methodology and Assumptions for the Population Projections of the United States: 1999-2100*. Population Division Working Paper, 38; U.S. Census Bureau (1996). *Current Population Reports*, P-25(1130); U.S. Census Bureau (1993). *Current Population Reports*, P-25(1095).

## PF 1.4 Foreign Born Population

The United States is a nation of immigrants with diverse backgrounds. The age, nation of origin, and family characteristics of this group are of particular interest to help define the changing needs of the foreign-born population.<sup>1</sup> Data for the native population<sup>2</sup> are used for comparison.

**Differences by Age.** The median age of the foreign-born population in 2000 (38 years old), is drastically lower than it was over three decades ago. In 1960, the median age was 57 years old (Figure PF 1.4). The majority (43.6 percent) of the foreign-born population in 2000 were 25 to 44 years of age, while only 10 percent of the foreign-born population were under 18 years of age (Table PF 1.4.A).

**Differences by Region of Birth.** The oldest foreign-born persons were born in Europe while the youngest were born in Mexico (average ages 50.0 and 32.6 years respectively). The largest percentage of the foreign-born under 18-year-old population was born in Mexico (Table PF 1.4.A).

**Difference by Family Type.** In 2000, the average size of foreign-born households<sup>3</sup> was larger than native households, 3.72 versus 3.10 (Table PF 1.4.B). This trend was seen across all family types, with the greatest difference in family sizes observed in married couple families. Foreign-born and native-born households having a female householder, no husband present, had the closest average family size (3.35 and 2.97 respectively).

For all family types, both foreign-born and native, the greatest proportion had no children. Of noticeable difference within the family types is that 54.3 percent of foreign-born households with a male householder, no wife present, had no children, while only 34.2 percent of households with a foreign-born female householder, no husband present, had no children.

Married couple families of both nativity groups were more likely to have two children versus one child. In foreign-born households, 23 percent had two children, 22 percent had one child, and in native households, 19 percent had two children, and 17 percent had one child.

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<sup>1</sup> The foreign-born population includes people born outside the United States to noncitizen parents, immigrants (citizens and noncitizens) and illegal aliens.

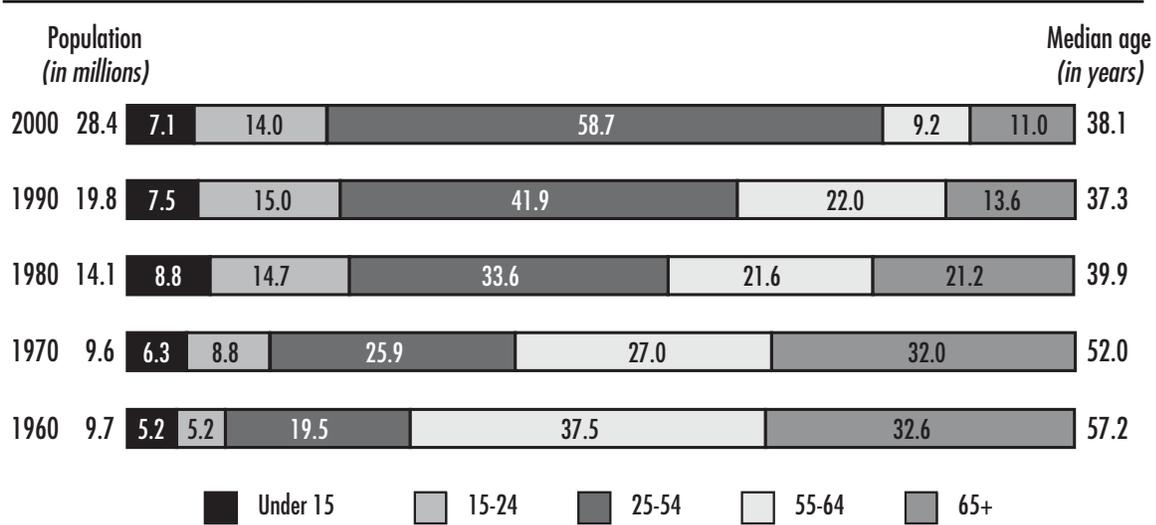
<sup>2</sup> U.S. Census Bureau (1999). *Current Population Reports*, P-23(195). Native population is defined as U.S. residents who were born in the United States, and U.S. residents who were born in a foreign country but who had at least one parent who was a U.S. citizen.

<sup>3</sup> Households are classified as foreign-born or native based on the nativity of the householder (the household member in whose name the housing unit is owned or rented), regardless of the nativity of other household members.

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Figure PF 1.4

Age of the foreign-born population and percent distribution by age: Selected years, 1960-2000<sup>a</sup>



<sup>a</sup> For 1960–1990, resident population. For 1997 and 2000, civilian noninstitutional population plus Armed Forces living off post or with their families on post.

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau (2001). *Current Population Reports*, P-23(206); U.S. Census Bureau (1999). *Current Population Reports*, P-23(195).

## Child Population Characteristics

**Table PF 1.4.A**

Characteristics of the foreign-born population by region of birth: 2000<sup>a</sup>

	Median Age (in years)	Population (in millions)	Percent distribution				
			Under 18	18-24	25-44	45-64	65+
<b>All foreign-born</b>	38.1	28.4	10.0	11.1	43.6	24.3	11.0
Europe	50.0	4.4	5.7	6.4	29.6	30.6	27.6
Asia	39.2	7.2	9.1	10.5	43.3	27.6	9.5
Africa	37.2	0.7	12.2	8.7	50.8	25.8	2.6
Latin America	35.3	14.5	11.6	13.1	47.7	20.8	6.7
Caribbean	41.5	2.8	9.3	7.4	41.2	28.5	13.6
Central America	33.0	9.8	12.3	15.3	50.2	17.8	4.5
Mexico	32.6	7.8	13.0	15.1	50.3	16.9	4.6
Other	35.1	1.9	9.3	15.8	49.5	21.3	4.1
South America	38.2	1.9	11.8	10.3	44.7	24.9	8.2
Northern America	47.4	0.7	7.6	5.4	33.6	30.1	23.4

<sup>a</sup> Civilian noninstitutional population plus Armed Forces living off post or with their families on post.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau (2001). *Current Population Reports*, P-23(206).

**Table PF 1.4.B**

Families by type, nativity of householder,<sup>a</sup> and number of own children, percent distribution of families by number of own children under 18 years old: 2000

	Average number of persons per family	Percent distribution			
		No children	One child	Two children	Three or more children
<b>All families</b>	3.17	48.3	21.5	19.4	10.9
Native householder	3.10	49.5	21.2	19.0	10.3
Foreign-born householder	3.72	39.2	23.7	22.0	15.2
<b>Married couple families</b>	3.24	52.3	17.9	19.1	10.7
Native householder	3.15	54.2	17.3	18.5	10.0
Foreign-born householder	3.85	38.7	22.1	23.2	16.1
<b>Male householder, no wife present</b>	2.79	46.2	32.3	15.7	5.8
Native householder	2.69	44.4	34.1	15.9	5.6
Foreign-born householder	3.25	54.3	24.4	14.5	6.9
<b>Female householder, no husband present</b>	3.01	31.1	33.7	22.0	13.1
Native householder	2.97	30.8	34.1	22.2	12.9
Foreign-born householder	3.35	34.2	30.7	20.2	14.9

<sup>a</sup> Households are classified as foreign-born or native based on the nativity of the householder (the household member in whose name the housing unit is owned or rented), regardless of the nativity of other household members.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau (2001). *Current Population Reports*, P-23(206).

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## PF 1.5 Fertility and Birth Rates

Total fertility rates indicate the number of births that a hypothetical group of 1,000 females would have if they experienced throughout their childbearing years the age-specific birth rates observed in a given year. It can be interpreted as the average number of lifetime births women may be expected to have if they bore children at the rates that women of all ages did in that given year. For example, in 2001, the total fertility rate for all females was 2,121.5, an increase from a rate of 1,839.5 in 1980 (Table PF 1.5.A). That is, in 2001, the average number of lifetime births was expected to be 2.1 per woman, whereas in 1980, its average was 1.8. White, non-Hispanic females had the lowest total fertility rate of 1,867.0 in 2001. This rate is less than the total fertility rate of White, non-Hispanic females in 2000 (1,879.0). In 2001, Hispanic females had the highest total fertility rate of 3,156.5, an increase from their rate in 2000 (3,103.0).

Birth rates, in contrast, are calculated by dividing the number of live births by the number of people in the population. They are expressed as the number of live births per 1,000 population. Birth rates dropped dramatically between 1960 and 1980 from 118.0 to 68.4 live births per 1,000 females ages 15 to 44. The declines occurred in all age groups (Figure PF 1.5). Since 1980, the birth rate has remained between 65 and 71 live births per 1,000 females ages 15 to 44. In 2001, the birth rate was 67.2 live births per 1,000 females in this age group (Table PF 1.5.B).

**Differences by Age.** During the 1960s, age-specific birth rates—the number of births per thousand females in a given age group—were highest among females ages 20 to 24. This pattern began to change during the 1980s as more and more females delayed childbearing. Since 1983, females ages 25 to 29 have had the highest age-specific birth rates, followed closely by females ages 20 to 24 (Figure PF 1.5).

There is widespread policy interest in youth childbearing. Between 1960 and 1985, birth rates for youth ages 15 to 19 dropped from 89.1 to 51.0 per 1,000 females. This trend reversed between 1985 and 1991, and the birth rate increased to 62.1 per 1,000 females ages 15 to 19. Since 1991, the birth rate has again turned downward, declining to 45.9 per 1,000 females ages 15 to 19 by 2001.

**Differences by Race and Hispanic Origin.**<sup>1</sup> In recent years, Hispanic females have had a much higher birth rate than females from the other race and ethnic groups. In 2001, Hispanic females had 107.4 births per 1,000 females ages 15 to 44, while White, non-Hispanic, Black, non-Hispanic, Asian, and American Indian/Alaska Native females had between 58.0 and 70.7 births per 1,000 females ages 15 to 44 (Table PF 1.5.B). There is also wide disparity in birth rates within the Hispanic population. For example, in 2000, the birth rate for Mexican-origin females was 27.1 compared to 20.2 for Puerto Rican-origin and 10.4 for Cuban-origin females.<sup>2</sup>

The birth rate for Black, non-Hispanic youth has remained more than twice that of White youth since 1960. In 2000, the birth rate for Black, non-Hispanic females ages 15 to 19 was 81.9 per 1,000 females compared to 32.5 per 1,000 White, non-Hispanic females. The highest youth childbearing rates, however, are found among Hispanic females. In 2001, the birth rate among Hispanics was 92.4 for females ages 15 to 19.

<sup>1</sup> Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

<sup>2</sup> Martin, J. A., Hamilton, B. E., Ventura, S. J., Menacker, E., and Park, M. M. (2002). Births: Final data for 2000. *National Vital Statistics Report*, 50(5).

**Table PF 1.5.A**

Total fertility rates<sup>a</sup> by race and Hispanic origin<sup>b</sup> (births per 1,000 females): Selected years, 1980-2001<sup>c</sup>

	1980	1990	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
<b>All females</b>	1,839.5	2,081.0	2,019.0	2,027.0	2,032.5	2,058.5	2,075.0	2,130.0	2,121.5
White, non-Hispanic	1,692.0	1,850.0	1,786.5	1,795.5	1,801.0	1,837.0	1,850.0	1,879.0	1,867.0
Black, non-Hispanic	2,353.5	2,547.5	2,245.0	2,204.0	2,210.5	2,235.5	2,212.5	2,256.0	—
Hispanic	2,534.0	2,959.5	3,019.5	3,047.5	2,999.5	2,947.5	2,985.0	3,108.0	3,156.5
Asian/Pacific Islander	1,953.5	2,002.5	1,924.0	1,907.5	1,925.5	1,867.5	1,927.0	2,072.5	2,038.0
American Indian/Alaska Native	2,162.5	2,183.0	2,033.5	2,030.0	2,047.5	2,090.5	2,056.5	2,100.5	2,072.0

<sup>a</sup> Total fertility rates are sums of birth rates for 5-year age groups multiplied by 5. The total fertility rate indicates the number of births that a hypothetical group of 1,000 females would have if they experienced throughout their childbearing years the age-specific birth rates observed in a given year.

<sup>b</sup> Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

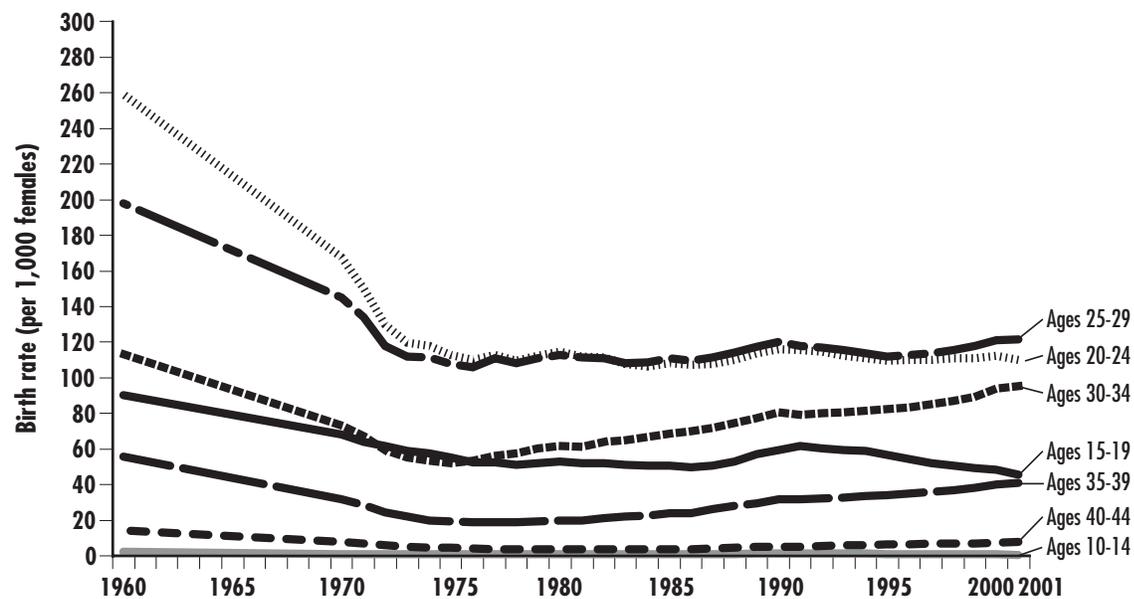
<sup>c</sup> Data for 2001 are preliminary.

— Data not available.

Source: Martin, J. A., Hamilton, B. E., Ventura, S. J., Menacker, E., & Park, M. M. (2002). Births: Final Data for 2000. *National Vital Statistics Reports*, 50(5); Martin, J. A., Park, M. M., & Sutton, P. D. (2002). Births: Preliminary for 2001. *National Vital Statistics Reports*, 50(10).

**Figure PF 1.5**

Birth rates<sup>a</sup> by selected age of mother: 1960-2001<sup>b</sup>



<sup>a</sup> Per 1,000 females.

<sup>b</sup> Data for 2001 are preliminary.

Source: Martin, J. A., Hamilton, B. E., Ventura, S. J., Menacker, E., & Park, M. M. (2002). Births: Final Data for 2000. *National Vital Statistics Reports*, 50(5); Martin, J. A., Park, M. M., & Sutton, P. D. (2002). Births: Preliminary for 2001. *National Vital Statistics Reports*, 50(10).

## Child Population Characteristics

**Table PF 1.5.B**

Birth rates (births per 1,000 females in each age group) by race and Hispanic origin<sup>a</sup> and age of mother: Selected years, 1960-2001

	1960 <sup>b</sup>	1970 <sup>b</sup>	1980	1990	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001 <sup>c</sup>
<b>All races</b>	118.0	87.9	68.4	70.9	65.6	65.3	65.0	65.6	65.9	67.5	67.2
Ages 10-14	0.8	1.2	1.1	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.8
Ages 15-19	89.1	68.3	53.0	59.9	56.8	54.4	52.3	51.1	49.6	48.5	45.9
Ages 15-17	43.9	38.8	32.5	37.5	36.0	33.8	32.1	30.4	28.7	27.4	25.3
Ages 18-19	166.7	114.7	82.1	88.6	89.1	86.0	83.6	82.0	80.3	79.2	75.8
Ages 20-24	258.1	167.8	115.1	116.5	109.8	110.4	110.4	111.2	111.0	112.3	110.2
Ages 25-29	197.4	145.1	112.9	120.2	112.2	113.1	113.8	115.9	117.8	121.4	121.8
Ages 30-34	112.7	73.3	61.9	80.8	82.5	83.9	85.3	87.4	89.6	94.1	95.6
Ages 35-39	56.2	31.7	19.8	31.7	34.3	35.3	36.1	37.4	38.3	40.4	41.4
Ages 40-44	15.5	8.1	3.9	5.5	6.6	6.8	7.1	7.3	7.4	7.9	8.1
<b>White, non-Hispanic</b>	—	—	62.4	62.8	57.6	57.3	57.0	57.7	57.8	58.5	58.0
Ages 10-14	—	—	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Ages 15-19	—	—	41.2	42.5	39.3	37.6	36.0	35.2	34.0	32.5	30.2
Ages 15-17	—	—	22.4	23.2	22.0	20.6	19.4	18.4	17.1	15.8	14.2
Ages 18-19	—	—	67.7	66.6	66.1	63.7	61.9	60.6	58.9	56.8	53.4
Ages 20-24	—	—	105.5	97.5	90.0	90.1	89.8	90.7	89.9	89.6	87.5
Ages 25-29	—	—	110.6	115.3	106.5	107.0	107.2	109.7	111.0	112.8	112.2
Ages 30-34	—	—	59.9	79.4	82.0	83.5	85.2	88.0	90.3	94.0	95.4
Ages 35-39	—	—	17.7	30.0	32.9	34.0	34.9	36.4	37.3	39.0	40.0
Ages 40-44	—	—	3.0	4.7	5.9	6.2	6.4	6.7	6.8	7.2	7.4
<b>Black, non-Hispanic</b>	—	—	84.7	89.0	74.5	72.5	72.4	73.0	72.2	73.7	—
Ages 10-14	—	—	4.3	5.0	4.3	3.8	3.4	3.0	2.7	2.5	—
Ages 15-19	—	—	97.8	116.2	99.3	94.2	90.8	88.2	83.7	81.9	—
Ages 15-17	—	—	73.6	84.9	72.1	66.6	62.6	58.8	53.7	52.0	—
Ages 18-19	—	—	135.1	157.5	141.9	136.6	134.0	130.9	126.8	125.1	—
Ages 20-24	—	—	202.7	165.1	141.7	140.9	143.0	146.4	146.3	148.6	—
Ages 25-29	—	—	136.3	118.4	102.0	100.8	101.9	104.6	104.9	108.2	—
Ages 30-34	—	—	79.6	70.2	65.9	64.9	65.8	66.6	66.3	69.3	—
Ages 35-39	—	—	41.9	28.7	29.4	29.7	30.3	31.2	31.5	33.0	—
Ages 40-44	—	—	12.5	5.6	6.1	6.2	6.6	6.8	6.7	7.3	—

continued

## SECTION 1. POPULATION, FAMILY, &amp; NEIGHBORHOOD

Table PF 1.5.B continued

Birth rates (births per 1,000 females in each age group) by race and Hispanic origin<sup>a</sup> and age of mother: Selected years, 1960-2001

	1960 <sup>b</sup>	1970 <sup>b</sup>	1980	1990	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001 <sup>c</sup>
<b>Hispanic</b>	—	—	95.4	107.7	105.0	104.9	102.8	101.1	102.0	105.9	107.4
Ages 10-14	—	—	1.7	2.4	2.7	2.6	2.3	2.1	2.0	1.9	1.7
Ages 15-19	—	—	82.2	100.3	106.7	101.8	97.4	93.6	93.4	94.4	92.4
Ages 15-17	—	—	—	65.9	72.9	69.0	66.3	62.3	61.3	60.0	56.9
Ages 18-19	—	—	126.9	147.7	157.9	151.1	144.3	140.1	139.4	143.6	143.1
Ages 20-24	—	—	156.4	181.0	188.5	189.5	184.2	178.4	178.7	184.6	185.5
Ages 25-29	—	—	132.1	153.0	153.8	161.0	161.7	160.2	163.1	170.8	174.4
Ages 30-34	—	—	83.2	98.3	95.9	98.1	97.9	98.9	102.2	109.0	113.5
Ages 35-39	—	—	39.9	45.3	44.9	45.1	45.0	44.9	46.3	48.7	51.3
Ages 40-44	—	—	10.6	10.9	10.8	10.8	10.8	10.8	10.7	11.6	11.8
<b>Asian/Pacific Islander</b>	—	—	73.2	69.6	66.4	65.9	66.3	64.0	65.6	70.7	69.4
Ages 10-14	—	—	0.3	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2
Ages 15-19	—	—	26.2	26.4	26.1	24.6	23.7	23.1	22.3	21.6	20.5
Ages 15-17	—	—	12.0	16.0	15.4	14.9	14.3	13.8	12.3	11.5	10.3
Ages 18-19	—	—	46.2	40.2	43.4	40.4	39.3	38.3	38.0	37.0	35.8
Ages 20-24	—	—	93.3	79.2	72.4	70.7	70.5	68.8	70.0	72.0	70.2
Ages 25-29	—	—	127.4	126.3	113.4	111.2	113.2	110.4	116.4	125.8	125.8
Ages 30-34	—	—	96.0	106.5	106.9	109.2	110.3	105.1	109.3	120.8	118.3
Ages 35-39	—	—	38.3	49.6	52.4	52.2	54.1	52.8	54.6	60.4	59.2
Ages 40-44	—	—	8.5	10.7	12.1	12.2	11.9	12.0	11.6	12.7	12.5
<b>American Indian</b>	—	—	82.7	76.2	69.1	68.7	69.1	70.7	69.7	71.4	70.7
Ages 10-14	—	—	1.9	1.6	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.3	1.2
Ages 15-19	—	—	82.2	81.1	78.0	73.9	71.8	72.1	67.8	67.8	65.7
Ages 15-17	—	—	51.5	48.5	47.8	46.4	45.3	44.4	41.4	39.6	36.5
Ages 18-19	—	—	129.5	129.3	130.7	122.3	117.6	118.4	110.6	113.1	111.5
Ages 20-24	—	—	143.7	148.7	132.5	133.9	134.9	139.3	137.1	135.6	133.8
Ages 25-29	—	—	106.6	110.3	98.4	98.5	100.8	102.2	102.4	106.9	105.4
Ages 30-34	—	—	61.8	61.5	62.2	63.2	64.2	66.3	64.3	68.3	68.1
Ages 35-39	—	—	28.1	27.5	27.7	28.5	29.3	30.2	30.7	32.5	32.4
Ages 40-44	—	—	8.2	5.9	6.1	6.3	6.4	6.4	7.1	7.3	7.4

<sup>a</sup> Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Race and Hispanic origin are reported separately on birth certificates. 1980 data for Hispanics include 22 states. 1990 data for Hispanics include 48 states and District of Columbia—they exclude data for New Hampshire and Oklahoma, which did not report Hispanic origin.

<sup>b</sup> Based on a 50 percent sample of births.

<sup>c</sup> Data for 2001 are preliminary.

— Data not available.

Source: Martin, J. A., Hamilton, B. E., Ventura, S. J., Menacker, F., & Park, M. M. (2002). Births: Final Data for 2000. *National Vital Statistics Reports*, 50(5); Martin, J. A., Park, M. M., & Sutton, P. D. (2002). Births: Preliminary for 2001. *National Vital Statistics Reports*, 50(10).

### **PF 1.6 Number of Births**

In 2001, there were more than 4.0 million births in the United States. Twenty-six percent of the births were to females ages 25 to 29, 25 percent were to females 20 to 24, and 23 percent were to females 30 to 34 years of age. The percentage of births occurring to older females (those 30 and older) has increased since the mid-1980s. In 1980, 20 percent of all births were to females ages 30 and older. In 2001, the proportion of all births to females age 30 and older had increased to 36 percent. About 60 percent of all births were to White, non-Hispanic females and 20 percent to females of Hispanic origin (Table PF 1.6).

Most births are to females who have at least a high school degree. In 2000, 22 percent of births were to females who had less than a high school education, 32 percent were to high school graduates, and 47 percent were to females with one or more years of college (Table PF 1.6).

## SECTION 1. POPULATION, FAMILY, &amp; NEIGHBORHOOD

Table PF 1.6

Percentage of births by mother's age, race and Hispanic origin,<sup>a</sup> and education level: Selected years, 1990-2001<sup>b</sup>

	1990	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001 <sup>b</sup>
<b>All births (number)</b>	4,158,212	3,899,589	3,891,494	3,880,894	3,941,553	3,959,417	4,058,814	4,040,121
<b>Age of mother (percent)</b>								
Ages 15-19	13	13	13	13	12	12	12	11
Ages 20-24	26	25	24	24	24	25	25	25
Ages 25-29	31	27	28	28	27	27	27	26
Ages 30-34	21	23	23	23	23	23	23	23
Ages 35-39	8	10	10	11	11	11	11	11
Ages 40-44	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
<b>Race and Hispanic origin</b>								
White, non-Hispanic	64	61	61	60	60	59	58	58
Black, non-Hispanic	16	15	15	15	15	15	15	—
Hispanic	14	17	18	18	19	20	20	21
<b>Mother's education level</b>								
Less than high school	24	22	22	22	22	22	22	—
Completed high school	38	34	33	32	33	32	32	—
Some college	20	22	22	22	22	22	22	—
Four+ years of college	18	21	22	22	23	24	25	—

<sup>a</sup> Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Births by Hispanic origin are based on 48 states and the District of Columbia in 1990; and 50 states and the District of Columbia in 1993 through 2001.

<sup>b</sup> Data for 2001 are preliminary.

— Data not available.

Sources: Martin, J. A., Hamilton, B. E., Ventura, S. J., Menacker, F., & Park, M. M. (2002). Births: Final Data for 2000. *National Vital Statistics Reports*, 50(5); Martin, J. A., Park, M. M., & Sutton, P. D. (2002). Births: Preliminary for 2001. *National Vital Statistics Reports*, 50(10); Ventura, S. J., Martin, J. A., Curtin, S. C., Menacker, F., & Hamilton, B. E. (2001). Births: Final Data for 1999. *National Vital Statistics Reports*, 49(1); Ventura, S. J., Martin, J. A., Curtin, S. C., Mathews, T. J., & Park, M. M. (2000). Births: Final Data for 1998. *National Vital Statistics Reports*, 48(3); Ventura, S. J., Martin, J. A., Curtin, S. C., & Mathews, T. J. (1999). Births: Final Data for 1997. *National Vital Statistics Reports*, 47(18); Ventura, S. J., Martin, J. A., Curtin, S. C., & Mathews, T. J. (1998). Report of Final Natality Statistics, 1996. *Monthly Vital Statistics Report*, 46(Supp. 11); Ventura, S. J., Martin, J. A., Curtin, S. C., Mathews, T. J., & Park, M. M. (1997). Report of Final Natality Statistics, 1995. *Monthly Vital Statistics Report*, 45(11[Supp. 2]); U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Center for Health Statistics (1994). *Vital Statistics of the United States, 1990, 1985, 1980*. (Issue No. Part A.). Washington, DC: Public Health Service.